FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 108.

DAYS LONG AGO.

Here, in my snug little fire-lit chamber,
Sit I alone;
And, as I gaze in the coals, I remember
Days long agone.

Saddening it is when the night has descended,
Thus to sit here,
Passively musing on episodes ended
Many a year.

Still in my visions a golden-haired glory.
Flits to and fro;
She whom I loved—but 't is just the old story,
Dead, long ago!

'Tis but the Wraith of a love; yet I linger
(Thus passion errs).
Foolishly kissing the ring on my finger—
Once it was hers.

Nothing has changed since her spirit departed,
Here in this room—
Save I, who weary and half broken-hearted,
Sit in the gloom.

Loud 'gainst the window the winter rain dashes,
Dreary and cold;
Over the floor the red firelight flashes
Just as of old.

Just as of old—but the embers are scattered.
Whose ruddy blaze
Flashed o'er the floor where her fairy feet pattered
In other days.

Then, her dear voice, like a silver chime ringing,
Melted away;
Often these walls have re-echoed her singing,
Now hushed for aye!

Why should love bring naught but sorrow, I wonder!
Everything dies!
Time and Death, sooner or later, must sunder
Holiest ties.

Years have rolled by; I am wiser and older—
Wiser, but yet
Not till my heart and its feelings grow colder
Can I forget.

So in my snug little fire-lit chamber,
Sit I, alone;
And, as I gaze in the coals, I remember
Days long agone!

—*George Arnold.*

CHARLESTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

Address by President Shepherd, of the College of Charleston, Dr. Wiley and the Hon. C. G. Memminger.

The public celebration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Charleston Bible Society was held in St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, at 8 o'clock last night. The Hon. C. G. Memminger opened the exercises with a few remarks indicating the purpose of the meeting, which were followed by an anthem by the choir. The Rev. Dr. Thomas then read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures. The Rev. G. R. Brackett, D. M., who had been appointed to prepare and read the annual report of the Society, then submitted the same, of which the following extract shows the financial condition of the Society and its work and objects:

"The board of managers of the Charleston Bible Society beg leave respectfully to present this, their 74th annual report: The receipts from all sources for the year 1884 have been $635 86; expenses for the year, $63 02; remitted for American Bible Society account, $600; Bibles and Testaments distributed, volumes 944; Bibles and Testaments in the depository January 1, 769. In presenting this report, the board of managers gratefully acknowledge past support, and congratulate the members of the society that the noble work in which they have been engaged for so many years still continues with unabated success. The Society aims to supply the destitute white and colored population within the limits of Charleston and Berkeley Counties with the Word of God. Although the field has been thoroughly canvassed, yet there is frequent calls for renewed supplies for public institutions, societies, hotels, depots and the ships in our port. The increasing demand for Bibles is indicated by the fact that the number distributed in 1884 exceeds that of the previous year by four hundred."

The reading of Dr. Brackett's report was followed by an address by President Shepherd, of the College of Charleston, on the influence of the Scriptures on the literature of the Christian world. President Shepherd began by showing in the first instance the stamp of an almost immutable character which the Wycliffe translation of the Bible had impressed upon the English language. He aptly compared the dialect of Chaucer and that of the Wycliffe rendition of the sacred text, and showed that the English of Chaucer had undergone an almost radical change as to form and orthography, while the language of Wycliffe had been preserved in its original purity. The religious nature of the work amounted, perhaps, to an inspired moulding of its language, which, surviving the changes of five centuries, was read with ease when the dialect of his illustrious cotemporary had passed into the archaic records of the language. President Shepherd then traced the various mutations in form of the language down to the time of the publication of the authores version. The speaker then demonstrated the fact that nearly everything high and grand in the literature of England was the natural outgrowth of the religious influence of the sacred writings. Among the many instanced quoted in evidence of the fact he adduced that of Francis Bacon, who for his most comprehensive work took as its inspiration a passage from the Word of God. Shakespeare, too, was taken in evidence of the position, and Spenser, whose "Faery Queen" he showed to be similar in design, though unlike in execution, to the "Pilgrim's Progress" of Bunyan. Milton was alluded to as a bright and shining illustration of the refined and elevating influence of a religious training on the literary mind, and the fact was most explicitly shown both in his "Paradise Lost" and "Samson Agonistes." Generalizing from these and numerous other instances, President Shepherd logically connected religion and a high state of literary cultivation as antecedent and consequent, and maintained that so thoroughly has the scriptural essence pervaded the higher orders of literature that it could be deduced that nations devoid of that auxiliary influence had reached no very exalted station from an intellectual point of view. These points were elaborabted by President Shepherd in his usual felicitous style, and his thoughts were clothed in the most expressive and polished language.

The Hon. C. G. Memminger next introduced the Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D., the agent of the American Bible Society, who delivered a brief but particularly interesting address on the history of that Society, and the vast amount of work it had accomplished in its special field of labor. He spoke very encouragingly of the Society in South Carolina, and paid the Charleston Society the high compliment of announcing that it stood third in rank among the great number of Societies in the United States.

Dr. Wiley's remarks were supplemented by an address from the Hon. C. G. Memminger, who urged upon the Society, notwithstanding the eminently good work it had already accomplished, a renewal of its energies in the direction of a wider dissemination of the Gospel through its immediate influence. The speaker took occasion to exhibit during his remarks a copy of a verse from the Scriptures in two hundred and thirteen different languages and dialects. Taking this as an argument, he showed how unceasing and untiring should be the energy to assis. the parent society in its endeavor to extend and to preach the Gospel to all nations.

In addition to the gentlemen already mentioned there were present and assisting in the exercises the Rev. Drs. Thompson and Muller, and the Rev. Messrs. Thomas and Missildine.

As will be seen from the published extract from the annual report the affairs of the Society are in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and it enters upon another year with the most favorable hopes of widening and enlarging its sphere of usefulness and practical work.—*News and Courier, 23d February.*

THE OUTLOOK FOR OFFICE SEEKERS. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, speaking of President Cleveland's views in regard to change in the many political offices, says:

Concerning President Cleveland's own rule of action in this matter, it is said here by persons who have spoken with him on the subject, that where a place-holder has done his duty, and is honest and efficient, he will not be removed. But where such an officer has conspicuously used his place for partisan purposes, or where he has neglected his office duties or left them to others to perform and has himself gone about electioneering or managing partisan meetings, in such case the man deserves removal, and Mr. Cleveland will remove him, and if the office is one to be filled only with "advice and consent of the Senate," he will ask the Senate to join him in putting a fit man in the place of such a one. It will be amusing to see Republican Senators confronted with such a case as this, of which there are large numbers.

WARSAW.—One of the most thriving among the many prosperous towns and villages along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is Warsaw, in Duplin county, fifty-six miles from this city. For many years after the close of the war business in that town seemed to be at a standstill, but within a few years past a new energy seems to have taken possession of the people; new enterprises have been inaugurated, and the town is now in a fair way for permanent prosperity, influence and wealth. New streets have been laid out and adorned with fair shade trees, new dwellings and stores have been erected and are now in course of construction, and on every hand there is an appearance of wholesome and substantial thrift which is truly gratifying. The High School there, under the charge of Rev. W. M. Kennedy and his son, Mr. D. S. Kennedy, is in a flourishing condition, and a new church building is being erected for the Presbyterian Society of the town and its immediate vicinity.—*Wil. Review.*

The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 25, 1885.

The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies desiring to record the names and deeds of their members, have appointed committees to publish catalogues. This task will be a difficult one unless the people of the State and especially our alumni will aid us. If any one will send information about old members of either society, they will do a great favor to the societies and particularly to us, their agents. We desire information if the member is dead or if he has any position of public trust and confidence.

S. B. WEEKS,
Phi.
N. H. D. WILSON, JR.
Di.

MORE WOOLEN MILLS.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says: We are to have a Woollen Mill in operation here in a few weeks. It will be a great convenience to the wool-growers of this and adjacent counties, not only for the sale of their wool, but for exchanging wool for manufactured products. The factory will take a pretty wide range in the scope of its products, and is likely to equal the wants of the farming community. It will not stop at carding, mixing, and making wool rolls, but will color, (any color) spin, and weave it into various grades of cloth for clothing, blankets, &c.

There is a tradition among the old Dutch farmers in the Piedmont portion of this State that the weather on Ash Wednesday indicates whether or not there will be a good wheat crop the next summer. If that day is bright and pleasant there will be an abundant wheat crop, but if it is cloudy or inclement, there will be a bad wheat crop. As yesterday was Ash Wednesday, and the day was cloudy, we cannot expect this year a good crop of wheat. —*Chatham Record.*

Late Scientific Discoveries.

It would be well if everybody knew something about medicine, and indeed everybody ought to know something about it; at least, understand something of anatomy, physiology and hygiene. It is not expected that people generally should keep up with all the advancements in medicine and surgery, but, when any great advance is made, they should know something about it.

There have been of late two discoveries in the field of medicine, and so important are they, that to know nothing about them is to subject one to the accusation of being "behind the times." Since Jenner's great discovery of vaccination for the prevention of small-pox, it has been the object of scientists to discover means for the prevention of other diseases in the same manner. By means of the microscope various germs of minute organisms have been found to be the causes of many diseases, as diphtheria, consumption, cholera, &c., and the question has been as to how far diseases could be prevented by inoculation of the system with the dilute or modified poison, which causes the disease. A celebrated Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, has made many wonderful discoveries in this new field of investigation and has lately found, that, just as small-pox in the human can be prevented by vaccination, so hydrophobia in the dog can be prevented by vaccination with the dilute poison of rabies. To prove it he vaccinated twenty dogs with the attenuated virus of hydrophobia and then subjected them to the ravages of a rabid animal. Not one of them showed any signs of rabies, while of others unprotected by inoculation, all became mad. The discovery has been investigated, and its truth accepted by a committee of scientists appointed by the French government. It in itself will hardly prove of much practical value, yet it remains an interesting and important discovery, its importance consisting in the fact that it may lead to other discoveries in the same line that may be a means of relief to suffering humanity.

But the other discovery of which we will speak is of very great practical use, and has already proven itself a priceless boon. We refer to the new remedy, Hydrochlorate of Cocaine. We call it new, but it has been in use a long time: but its properties which render it so useful have only recently been discovered by a German physician, Dr. Kohler. The alkaloid Cocaine is derived from Coca, which grows in profusion in Mexico and South America. The natives use it as a tonic and invigorator, but its use now which brings it into such prominence is that of an anaesthetic, or agent that suspends sensibility and consciousness, such as chloroform, æther, &c. It differs from other agents of its class, however, in many particulars. *They* are taken into the system by inhalation, while it is applied locally or topically. *They* suspend consciousness, as well as sensibility, while under *its* use the patient is in full possession of all his senses. The use of chloroform and æther is followed by unpleasant symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, &c., and sometimes by death, while Cocaine entails no disagreeable or dangerous consequences. It can be used with some success upon all mucous membrances and even upon the skin, but its use is almost entirely restricted to the surgery of the eye. By instilling into the eye three or four drops of a 4 per cent. solution three times at intervals of five minutes, many operations upon the eye for enucleation, cataract, squint, &c, can be performed, and the patient suffer no pain at all.

It marks a new era in eye-surgery, and physicians all over the world are daily experimenting with it, and are loud in its praises. Owing to the great demand for it and the incompleteness of its manufacture, it commands a very high price, which has been as high as a dollar a grain.

So great and universal has been the enthusiasm concerning it, that loneliest doctor in the world is the one who has not written an article about it for the medical or secular press.

NEW FANGLED DOCTORS.—Old MRS. Bennington—Did ye find out Mrs. Brown is getting on? I heerd she's very sick.

Old Mr. Bennington—I saw the doctor as he was drivin' along to-day, and he said she shuffled of a mortal coil last night. I s'pose it'll do her good to git rid of it.

Old Mrs. Bennington—Drat those new-fangled doctors, they can't talk nothin' but Latin. The poor soul may be worse. I'll try and get over there myself this arternoon.

It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of certain people ambitions for Cabinet offices that they have not advanced their chances by having delegations of friends visit Mr. Cleveland with glowing testimonals as to the worth and ability of the aspiring statesmen. Mr. Cleveland seems to have revived the old-fashioned notion that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. Consequently those officious country-servers wish now that they had caught on to the idea in in time to have posed as men who could not be hired to accept a Cabnet position.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SECTIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS.—In many parts of the South school books have been adopted the tone of which is almost on a par with that of Republican campaign documents. This is especially true of school histories. In them historical facts are perverted, sectional views are recorded, and the political history of the country from the days of the colonies down to the present time is given a sectional coloring. —*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

A Cincinnati drummer has been seriously ill from the escape of gas in his room. He must have gone to sleep with his mouth open.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.—"When I strike this bell," said Superintendent Doty, of the Morris Street Colored School, when I was inspecting his branch of the public school system of Charleston the other day, "the noon recess is over and everyone of our 1,400 boys and girls is in duty bound to become motionless, preserving whatever attitude he may happen to be in at the time of the bell-stroke. You may be interested to watch the effect."

So saying he struck a button. The loud, sharp note of and alarm-bell responded to the presure and I stepped quickly to the window. The assortment of grotesque positions to be seen below beggars description. Here a boy had a ball raised in midair. while over yonder stood another lad with hands extended ready to catch the ball. In one place some youngsters were playing at leap-frog. There a couple of lads were locked in a seeming death-grip, having been caught by the signal in the act of wrestling. In one place an automic game of tag was illustrated. In another a girl had her arms extended in the process of rope-skipping.

"Pompeii without the debris," I remarked,

"This is of course only a feature of the discipline which we try to preserve," explained Mr. Doty. "Once I rang this preliminary signal and then walked leisurely from window to window to see how it had been obeyed. From the last window I discovered a lad literally standing on his head, with his feet resting against the fence, where he had been for two or three minutes, I rang the second bell in haste and from that day prohibited the fine art of poising on the head. But that incident illustrates the prompt and iron-clad adherence to the very letter of the law which is cultivated here. This second stroke of the bell forms the entire school into processions."

A third stroke as if by magic or by machinery doors flew open in every part of the large room. Still another stroke and in marched the files, a class at a time, through each opening. Every boy and girl was exactly in line, the distances between pupils was invariably uniform and there was a graduation of heads in each class according to the height of the pupils. During the exercise of a whole hour that followed there was not the slightest deviation from rigid military order.

SENATORIAL VACANCIES.—It is probable that there may be six vacancies in the United States Senate when the Executive session convenes on the 4th of March. If Bayard, Garland and Lamar shall be called to the Cabinet, those vacancies will not occur until the 3d or 4th of March, and cannot be filled for some days. The Delaware and Arkansas Legislature being in session, must fill the vacancies in those States, and the act of Congress requires several days of delay in such elections, The Legislature of Mississippi is not in session and the Governor can fill the vacancy by appointment as soon as he receives official notice of it.

Oregon, and Illinois and New Hanpshire are likely to have vacancies in the Senate on the 4th of March. The term of Senator Blair expires, and as the New Hampshire Legislature does not meet until June, the new Senator cannot be elected in time for the Executive session. In the cases of Oregon and New Hampshire, where there will be no Legislatures in session when the vacancies occur on the 4th of March, the Governors of those States will appoint, and under the ruling of the Senate in the dispute over the seat of Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, in 1870, the Senators so appointed will be admitted.

Illinois will, however, present a different phase in her vacancy in the Senate. The Illinois Legislature will be in session when the vacancy occurs, on the 4th of March, by the end of General Logan's term, and the Governor cannot appoint to fill a Senatorial vacancy except when it occurs "during the recess of the Legislature. Unless the Illinois Legislature shall elect a Senator before or soon after the 4th of March, or adjourn sine die before the end of the executive session, the Governor of that State cannot appoint a Senator to take his seat at the coming special session of that body.

There have been some idle speculations about deep-laid political schemes to wrest the control of the Senate from the Democrats at the executive session. It is neither possible or desirable to do so, and those who babble about it either do not understand the situation or are severely economic in the use of truth. The Republicans will have the Senate, and the new Senate and the new President are likely to dwell in peace together.—*Philadelphia Times.*

GLAZED AND UNGLAZED FLOWER POTS.—It is commonly considered that for most plants unglazed pots are preferable. They allow of more circulation of air and of better drainage. They more nearly imitate the conditions of a normal soil. In practice, however, there is found to be litile difference between glazed and unglazed pots. For those not familiar with the growing of plants, or, indeed, all those who are not in some degree experts, the unglazed pots are better and safer. There is always danger of giving too much water, causing the soil in glazed pots to become cold and sour. Great care must be exercised in not giving too much water. It is difficult to give too much water in unglazed pots if a proper filling of broken brick be placed at the bottom of the pot. The excess of moisture passes through the pot into the atmosphere. If plants in both kinds of pots are kept in the same room, and are all watered alike, a great difference in them will soon be perceived. If water is supplied in quantities sufficient for the unglazed pots the plants in the glazed pots will drown; if in quantities sufficient for the glazed pot only, these in the unglazed will suffer from drought.

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Signed CHAS. W. DADNEY, Director.
J. B. STARR, Ag't,
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

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I am unacquainted with Prof. R. J. Davis, and am glad to say that, as far as I have heard he has given entire satisfaction as Principal of our School; and I take pleasure in recommending him and his School to the public.
H. K. WORTHY, Jonesboro, N. C.
Jan. 16, 1885.

Generally closely observing the progress or my children in school, and having sent three the last session to Jonesboro High School, I am free to say that I think Mr. Davis' administration, with the efficient help he has, will compare favorably with any former sessions of this very successful School.
JAS. DALRYMPLE, Jonesboro, N. C.
Jan. 16, 1885.

I take pleasure in saying that we find Prof. R. J. Davis, who has taught for us one term, to be the right man in the right place. He is peculiarly fitted for a teacher—full of energy and sticks closely to his business. I feel satisfied that those who have sons or daughters to educate can do no better than to put them under his care.
GEO. S. COLE, Jonesboro, N. C.
Feb'y 26 4t

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1. Lot on South Elm Street, 26x50 feet, on which is located a brick store 26x80 feet—2 stories above ground, handsomely and substantially fitted up for wholesale dry goods, notions, hats, caps, shoes, &c., with a capacious basement for groceries.

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6. A third lot on Davie Street, and in the immediate of No. 3—43x150 feet, on which is located a warehouse 12x40 feet. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 aggravating 95x126 feet, are very desirable locations for stores or for manufacturing.

The above described property will be sold one half for cash, balance on a credit of six months.

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Jan. 30, 1884. 12

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MANUFACTURER of all kinds of castings, both Iron and Brass, such as Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Factory Castings, Sash Weights, Grate Bars, Pulleys and Geering, Bells, Grates for fire places for wood or coal; Cane Mills, the cheapest in the market, does the same work of high priced patent mills. All plain casting made without extra charge for patterns. Having had near twenty years experience at the business, I feel satisfied I can suit the public in regard to quality and price.

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Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-1y

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A GOOD COOK, one without incumbrance preferred, to whom a liberal price will be paid. Situation one mile and a half from the Market House. Wanted, also, a good MILCH COW with young calf. Call on
JAMES PHILLIPS,
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Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-2t

H. McD. Robinson
LAW OFFICE 21 GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 12, 1885. 105 tf

NOTICE.

AT THE EXPIRAT OF THIRTY DAYS from this date, I will apply to the President and Directors of the Fayetteville National Bank for two certificates of stock in said bank. One for Five, and the other for One share, in lieu of a certificate for Six shares of the capital stock in said bank, dated the 2d day of January 1884, No. 324, which certificate is lost or mislaid.
W. P. HADLEY,
of Chatham County.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-4t

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Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

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The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **March 10th, 1885**—178th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
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LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
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Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed
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607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Feb. 12, 1885. 105-4t

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY..... MARCH 5, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd, and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on the weekly.

THE SHERMAN-VANCE CONTROVERSY.

As much publicity has been given in all the Northern papers about President Davis and our War Governor, Vance, we publish as a further testimony of Gov. Vance's devotion to the interest of his native State, an extract from a letter to the Philadelphia *Times*, giving an account of an interview with Dr. Edward Warren, who was at the time Surgeon General of N. C., and whose knowledge of the facts and all that happened before and during the capture of Raleigh, are not to be questioned. When Sherman's army approached Raleigh, Gov. Vance appointed Ex-Gov. Swain and Ex. Gov. Graham as commissioners to confer with Gen. Sherman, that it might be saved the fate of Columbia. Dr. Warren accompanied the commissioners and thus relates the interview with Sherman:

"On our arrival at Gen. Sherman's camp we were taken immediately before him and the commissioners given a chance to explain the object of their mission and present Governor Vance's letter. General Sherman received them with great civility, at once recognized their official character and had a long and interesting interview with them. Not being one of the commissioners, I was not present during the conversation. I heard and overheard a great deal of it, however, and naturally, as we left the General and returned to Raleigh, the conference was the chief topic of conversation between us, and the two commissioners spoke freely to me in relation to the matters discussed. The commissioners both of whom had been warm Union men, spoke to General Sherman freely of Governor Vance's position. While the Governor had originally been opposed to the war he was tenacious in his adherence to the Confederacy and refused to act separately for the State, a fact which they deprecated. Both of them thought that a great deal might have been accomplished for North Carolina by this conference had not Governor Vance limited their powers to pleading for the safety of Raleigh and been so determined to do nothing whatever that would seem like deserting the general cause. For he considered it his duty to stand by it to the last extremity. Although about minor matters President Davis and Mr. Vance often differed seriously, there was never any question as to Governor Vance's fidelity to the Confederacy after the war began. The suggestion that he stood in awe of Mr. Davis cannot be true, for no one ever doubted Governor Vance's courage, in any emergency, for an instant.

No North Carolinian ever doubted Gov. Vance's position, he has ever been faithful to every trust, and equal to any emergency. No truer North Carolinian ever lived, and he would have stood by his State and the Confederate cause as long as there was a spot to stand on, and if need be he would, as he has shown by his acts, given his life to save her honor.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

We give President Cleveland's Cabinet as reported:

Bayard, Secretary of State.
Manning, Secretary of the Treasury.
Lamar, Secretary of the Interior.
Garland, Attorney-General.
Endicott, Secretary of War.
Vilas, Postmaster-General.
Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.

The N. Y. *World* thus happily sketches their qualities and characters:

Senator Bayard takes into the Cabinet experience, dignity, intellect, integrity; a strong American sentiment and entire familiarity with international questions. Senator Lamar contributes the highest culture, statesmanship, philosophical thought, loftiness of patriotic purpose and true strength of brain. Mr. Manning supplies sagacity, prudence, a quick and correct judgment of men, and that complete knowledge of practical politics desirable to the success of an Administration. Senator Garland brings to the counsels a keen intellect, an analytical, rational mind, a clear judgment and a well-grounded and thorough knowledge of law which has won for him the reputation of the greatest Democratic lawyer of the Senate.

Mr. Endicott is a scholarly, cultivated gentleman. Mr. Whitney to culture, honor and brains adds a thorough knowledge of the law, familiarity with politics and practical devotion to reform. Mr. Vilas is a bright, popular man, a good lawyer and a fine orator. And, like their four associates, they are all Democratic to the backbone.

They are all honest men. Among Republicans they would all rank as poor. Mr. Manning has a small competency gained by years of hard and honorable work. It is to the honor of the three Senators that long terms have left them no better off financially than they were when they entered Congress.

They are all unswerving Democrats. Their presence in the Cabinet stamps Mr. Cleveland's Administration as a thorough, unswerving Democratic Administration.

CLEVELAND'S SILVER LETTER.—We publish in this issue Cleveland's letter on the Silver question, it will be read with interest, and we doubt not that all will pronounce it thoroughly statesmanlike. His views are not extreme but very decided.

NORTH CAROLINA'S NEW FLAG.—*Raleigh N. C., Feb.* 28.—The House of Commons to-day passed a bill providing a new flag for the State. It is red, white and blue, with two horizontal bars, the upper being red and the lower white. One-third of the flag nearest the staff is blue, with the coat-of-arms of the State in gilt in the centre. Above are the words "May 20, 1775" (date of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence), and below are the words "April 12, 1776."

DEATH OF DR. BENJ. W. ROBINSON.

On Thursday morning last our community was shocked to hear that Dr. Benj. W. Robinson, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, was dead.

Dr. Robinson had been in feeble health for some time, but on Wednesday he was in rather better health than usual, and retired to bed about 10 o'clock, apparently well, and the family were startled early the next morning, when his grandson, who slept in the same room with him, announced his death, hastily summoning a physician, they found that he had evidently passed away several hours before, his countenance was calm and peaceful, as if the angel of death had gently wafted his spirit away.

Dr. Robinson has been the leading physician in this town for over fifty years, and there is scarcely a home where his genial face has not found a warm welcome, and his skill has not been manifested; his reputation as a physician and surgeon extended far beyond the confines of this section, a true and devoted lover of his profession, his aim was to raise it in the estimation of the world, thus he become both eminent and skilful.

As a citizen, he was a true lover of his native town, taking deep interest in whatever pertained to her welfare. As a friend and companion, there could be none more genial and warm-hearted—combining all the qualities that tend to make the perfect man—he was honored and respected by all, and his death is deeply felt, and in nearly every home there is sadness for the loss of so good and true a man.

Dr. Robinson was about 74 years of age; his remains were interred in the old family burying ground, on Friday evening last, along side of his good old father.

The tributes of respect shown to his memory by the citizens, the physicians, the Independent Company, (of which he was an honorable member,) and the vast assemblage of people who followed his remains to their last resting place, testify to the high esteem in which he was held by this community.

In respect to his memory all the stores were closed, and business entirely suspended during the funeral exercises. Peace to his ashes.

Mr. Cleveland, on Silver Coinage.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.

"To the Hon. A. J. Warner and others, members of the Forty-eighth Congress.

"GENTLEMEN: The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites and, indeed, obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become the objects of my official care and partial responsibility; Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which, under the operation of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By a compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the Federal Treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar prescribed as "the unit of value" in section 14 of the act of Feb. 13, 1873, and which, with the silver certificates representing such coin, are receivable for all public dues. Being thus receivable, while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of $28,000,000 a year, it has followed, of necessity, that the flow of gold into the treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury now available for the payment of the gold obligations of the United States and for the redemption of the United States notes called "greenbacks," if not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment. These are facts which, as they do not admit of difference, of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us in the official reports of every Secretary of the Treasury from 1878 till now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives, They appear in the official documents of this Congress, and in the records of the New York Clearing-House, of which the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of the receipts and payments of the Federal Government and of the country pass.

These being the facts of our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope that you concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow-citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company; to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver; to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom house of the United States in the daily business of the people; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crists as these events would certainly precipitate were it now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression, would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in a prolonged and disastrous trouble, The revival of business enterprise and prosperity so ardently desired and apparently so near would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding-places and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. Saddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them. I am, gentlemen, whith sincere respect, your fellow-citizen, GROVER CLEVELAD.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THREE DAYS BEFORE THE INAUGURATION.

The Silver Hullaboloo—Inauguration Notes—State of Congressional Business on Sunday Morning—The North Carolina Officers—Restoration of the 5th Internal Revenue District Without Wheeler—North Carolina and the River and Harbor Appropriation as it Passed the House.

[Special Correspondence of the Observer.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1885.

Not even the close-approaching Inauguration has caused such excitement as the action of the House on the silver question and the publication of views on both sides, including the non-celebrated Cleveland letter. The President-elect, to make a long story short, was preparing to suggest in his Inaugural that Congress should suspend for the present the coinage of silver, and it was known that certain gentlemen very near to him had endeavored to impress this view of a vexed subject on members of the House of Representatives. These gentlemen, commonly called the silver men, to the number of about one hundred—not the full strength of that "persuasion" as was seen subsequently—wrote a respectful but very earnest letter to Mr. Cleveland, upon learning that he prefered that mode of communication. He replied in a brief but able presentation of his side of the controversy, and to this Mr. Reagan has submitted a comprehensive and sufficient rejoinder, in the form of a newspaper statement entering somewhat at large into the whole question of coinage and the effects that restriction would have upon this country and noticing the predictions of a financial panic made by the President-elect. The silver-men, although Mr. Cleveland had consented to its publication, decided upon conference with some of the latter's friends here, not to publish his letter. But on learning this, the same night, Mr. Cleveland gave it out to the Associated-Press. It is to this that the rejoinder of Mr. Reagan is addressed. Meantime, before the publication of the letter, the House by a majority of 34 decided not to consider the silver suspension clause submitted by the Appropriations Committee through Mr. Randall, its Chairman, and this was immediately accepted by him and others as an end of the conflict so far as the present Congress was concerned. Mr. Randall had expected to have two-thirds in his favor for consideration and a majority on the passage of the bill thus loaded. His defeat was stunning. All Democrats deplore the raising the issue so early, but the majority are satisfied with the result-which shows on an analysis of the vote that both parties and all sections except the New England and middle States are sharply divided on this vital matter of the currency. Every member of the North Carolina delegation except O'Hara voted in the negative on the resolution to consider the proposition to give the President discretionary power to stop silver coinage for one year from the 1st of next July. O'Hara did not vote.

The abortive midnight session of Wednesday put such a damper on the River and Harbor bill that it was thought to be almost impossible to pass the measure through the House. But out of its desperation arose its only opportunity. The committee brought in a bill on Friday appropriating five millions dollars on the basis of the large bill of last year, the Secretary of War being charged with the execution of the work begun on the various improvements named in that measure and on Galveston harbor in addition. In order to understand what is to be done for North Carolina under the provisions of this bill it is necessary to see what was appropriated in 1884 and make the proper reduction. At that time the Cape Fear, below Wilmington, received $200,000, above Wilmington, $5,000; Beaufort Harbor $20,000; Edenton Bay, $10,000; Contentnea Creek or Moccosin River, $5,000; Currituck Sound, $5,000; Neuse River, $20,000; New River, $5,000; Pamlico and Tar Rivers, $5,000; Roanoke, $3,000; Scuppernong, 2,000. The 5th section of this bill of 1884 provided that the sum of $6,000 authorized by the act of 1880 to be expended for the removal of dams in the Yadkin River may be used for acquiring the right of way by removal or otherwise of such dams. The rivers and harbors in the new bill left out of the one abandoned by the committee are, for North Carolina, the following: Beaufort and Edenton harbors; Trent, Moccoson, New and Scuppernong Rivers. The measure passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 192 to 88. Messrs. Bennett, Cox, Green, O'Hara, Reid, Skinner and Vance voted aye; Mr. York voted no, and Mr. Dowd did not vote. The bill has gone to the Senate. Its friends in the House are anxious that it should not be amended, or if amended, not materially, as amendments would endanger its final passage.

The grand ball room is about ready for the dancers, the street decorations are nearly ready, the Senate and Military arrangements are announced, and Washington waits for the President-elect and the enormous crowd that his installation in office will bring. The Vice President-elect arrived on Friday afternoon, and was welcomed at the cars by hundreds of people, including the Indiana delegation. He visited the Capitol for a morning walk and afterward called upon President Arthur, who gave him a very genial reception. Mr. Hendricks is in the prime of health apparently, having recovered from his serious malady of two years ago

The military and other organizations that are to take part in the Inauguration will be coming in all day to-morrow and Tuesday. A more extensive parade than usual is provided for, and if the weather, now very rainy and sloppy, will permit, the occasion will be one long to be remembered. With all their pretensions to simplicity the Democrats of this country are very fond of display on extraordinary occasions. As this is the first time since 1857 that they have had the infinite satisfaction of inaugurating a President, perhaps their creed and traditon should not be too rigidly observed.—Nevertheless, it is easy to lose the distinctive landmarks of party. The tinsel pomp and circumstance and the loose ideas of the nature of our government which distinguish the opposition may but too invitingly appeal to the generation that follows an unsuccessful revolution—a generation growing rich where riches already abound, and poor where poverty holds relentless sway. Gen. H. W. Slocum, a member of Congress from New York, is chief marshal. There are four divisions of the procession, only one of which, the detachments of United States troops and the District Volunteers, will escort Mr. Cleveland to the Capitol. The others will form on the East front and after the ceremony march to the stand in front of the White House and be relieved by the new President. Mr. Cleveland will be sworn in on a large platform which has just been erected from the steps of the main entrance of the building on the east. The address will conclude the formalities at the Capitol. The Vice President will take the oath in the Senate chamber a few minutas before 12 o'clock, the audience adjourning to the platform.

While some apprehension was expressed last night as to the state of business, the leaders of the House were of the opinion that the various bills now in conference would be agreed to, both Houses making concessions. With the passage of the Fortifications bill yesterday, the last of the appropriation measures is through the House. The Senate stickles at general legislatipn put on these bills, but it insists on its amendment providing a subsidy of $400,000 for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for carrying the mails, in violation, as President Edwards declared, of its own rules. There are difficulties in the Indian and Naval bills, but those in the General Deficiency and Sundry Civil are perhaps greater. Much will be done by the conference committees before to-morrow's session. Both houses meet early. They will probably remain in what is called "continuous session," taking short recesses, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th inst., when the term of the 48th Congress expires by limitation.

Yesterday, several times, the question was asked in my hearing, What has this Congress done? Well, negatively, it has prevented a number of parliamentary crimes—kicked out the fancy schemes of lobbyists, involving a saving of millions, to say nothing of the preservation of the self respect of the country. Affirmatively, it has enacted a law, it may be very defective, prohibiting under penalty the importation of a low class of contract laborers; it has passed one of the most important of the land grant forfeiture bills, and in one branch has passed five other measures of the same class, showing a sense of justice and a sensitiveness to popular demand every way commendable. Some very necessary bills of minor consequence have been enacted into laws. Besides the land forfeiture bills the House passed the Reagan inter-State Commerce bill, a measure of prime importance too democratic for the corporation ridden Senate.

The Senate has confirmed Patrick Henry Winston as register of the land office at Lewiston, Idaho Territory.

It is not thought that the Senate will confirm Mr. Arthur's nomination of Keogh for Marshal of the Western District of North Carolina. Jim Boyd's chances for confirmation to be District Attorney for that district are said to be much better.

The President, at the solicitation of some members of the North Carolina delegation, consented to restore the 5th Internal Revenue District, which was abolished several weeks ago in order to get rid of Dr. Wheeler, the collector, and the order was accordingly issued yesterday. It was represented to Mr. Arthur, that the people of the district were put to great inconvenience on account of the consolidation. Most of the manufacturing which is subject to the operations of the law is done there, and the headquarters of the 4th District are far away. The new administration will appoint the collector.

Gen. R. B. Vance delivered his annual address as President of the Congressional Temperance Society at the 52d anniversary of that organization, last Sunday night.

On Monday evening Senator Vance addressed the Maryland Line and the people of Baltimore, his subject having been "The Last Days of the War in North Carolina." His presentation of the history of that period was graphic and impressive, and much new matter was added to our store of knowledge.

Visitors of the week: Hon. John S. Henderson, M. C.-elect from the 7th District; Hon. W. H. H. Cowles, M. C.-elect from the 8th District; Hon. Frank E. Shober, ex-M. C.; Rev. T. Page Richand, of Washington, N. C.; Messrs. Burgin and Erwin, of McDowell county; Capt. Moore, of Lenoir; Judge Simmons, formerly of North Carolina, now editor of the Henderson (Ky.) *Daily Reporter*; Dr. Ellington, of Wentworth, returning from lectures at Jefferson Medical College; Thomas B. Keogh, of Greensboro; Dr. W. H. Wheeler, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the 5th District; Messrs. Macks, Goodman and Greenwald, of the North State lodge of B'nai B'rith, Wilmington, and Messrs. Baumgarten, Blum and ———, of the Charlotte lodge, in attendance on the Grand Lodge of the order, with Mr. Henry Morris, of Tarboro, who was Second Vice President of the last Grand Longe. Mr. Macks was elected to the board of control, and Mr. Morris made 1st Vice President for the ensuing term.

Senator Ransom is on the Senate Committee of arrangements for the Inauguration, to represent the Democrats, with the Republican Senators Sherman and Hawley. Gen. Cox is one of the House Committee on introductions on the same occasion. This gentleman has contributed $10 to the expenses of the Inauguration. The military reception committee embraces the names of J. W. Drew and Fillmore Bell, of the Edgecombe Guards, and R. E. George, of the Forsyth Rifles.

Capt. John B. Hussey, who has been ill for more than a week, is just able to attend to his duties as committee clerk.

Among the characters seen around the Capitol is Tim Lee, late United States Marshal for New Mexico.

Capt. Benj. Robinson, formerly of Fayetteville, is sojourning in the Federal city.

There seems to be more active competition for the places in the district of the new administration beloning to the Western than the Eastern District. For Collector one hears the following mentioned: Hon. C. Dowd and F. E. Shober, respectively of Charlotte and Salisbury; Messrs. P. C. Carlton, of Statesville, W. H. Williams, of Newton, McD. Tate, of Morganton, and Cooper, of Wilkes. The names of those talked of here for Assistant District Attorney are Messrs. J. G. Martin, Asheville; Glenn, Stokes; Bynum, Morganton, Bower, Lenoir; Erwin, Marion; Vaughan; Alleghany; and Ferguson, Haywood.

Hon. James W. Reid accepted on yesterday the invitation of the literary societies to deliver the annual address at the University commencement in June. An eloquent and timely oration, fit for any occasion of the sort and any audience, may be expected.

C. W. H.

The Warsaw High School, the property of the Eastern Baptist Association, was burned on Saturday night. The loss on buildings, not insured, is $6,000. Furniture covered by insurance.—*Wil. Star.*

P. M. Hale took charge of the Public Printing on 21st. Feb. The Asheville *Citizen* says: He is a large hearted Carolinian, and his "*Register*" knows no East and no West, but takes in all North Carolina as one.

There is talk of leasing the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad to the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Death of Edward Kidder Esq.

Our city is again called upon to mourn the loss of one of its oldest and most valuable citizens. On last Friday night, at 10 o'clock, in the fullness of years, after an active and successful business career, Edward Kidder passed from earth and has been gathered to his fathers. Another landmark has been removed and another link that bound the present generation to the past has been broken.

Mr. Kidder was not a native of Wilmington, but was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, October 19th, 1805, and, consequently, was in the eightieth year of his age. He came to Wilmington in 1826, when he was just twenty-one years of age, and this has ever since been his home. He married the daughter of the late Capt. Gilbert Potter, of this city, and leaves sons and daughters to mourn his departure; his wife having preceded him to the grave about fifteen years ago.

During the first years of his life in Wilmington he was engaged in the commission business with his brother, under the firm name of F. & E. Kidder, which was dissolved after a year or two by the removal of Mr. F. Kidder to Boston. He then formed a business connection with Dickinson & Morriss, under the style of Dickinson, Morriss & Kidder, but becoming dissatisfied he soon withdrew and connected himself with his father-in-law, Capt. Potter, in the steam saw-mill business, and in that business was continuously engaged to the present time, and in which he was eminently successful.

The two most striking qualities in his character were his indomitable energy and his strict integrity; the former enabling him to triumph over every difficulty and compel success to crown his efforts; the latter, through his life of four score years, unimpeached and unimpeachable. His word was as good as his bond, for his high sense of honor needed no legal form to make his obligations binding, and whatever he said he would do, that he did. For nearly sixty years he has been identified with the home of his adoption, and has given freely of his abundance to every well-directed scheme that might increase its prosperity or develop its resoures. To him more than to any other one man are we indebted for the establishment of water works for our city, which was undertaken when he had passed, by some years, the period assigned by the Psalmist as the limit of man's life, and when most men desire rest and repose. But he was active, energetic and enterprising to the last; a public spirited citizen of enlarged experience and sound judgement, who formed his own opinion upon matters and things, and had what so few possess, the courage of his convictions.

The death of such a man is a loss to the community, for we need just such a man at all times; but we scarcely realize their value until they are taken from us. The death of Edward Kidder creates a vacuum, not only in his bereaved house hold, of which he was the honored and endeared head, but in society, in business circles, and among all classes. His home was the seat of an elegant and profuse hospitality; he was charitable, but without ostentation, to lend a helping hand to the deserving, and distributing his bounty freely to the poor and destitute. He was a true man in all the relations of life—as husband, father and friend—and dying at the ripe age of fourscore year leaves behind the precious legacy of an irreproachable life.—*Wil. Star.*

The Special Tax Bonds.

A Raleigh special to the New York *Times*, says:

A movement is on foot in this State to secure a fair adjustment of the bonds of the State which have been repudiated. The amount of these bonds is $16,000,000, without the interest They were issued in aid of the various unfinished railroads of the State, and while some of these bonds are badly tainted with fraud there is a very large quantity from which the State realized directly and largely. Consequently there is a rapidly growing sentiment which insists that these bonds should be adjusted upon a basis fair and just alike to the State and the creditor. Yesterday the question assumed form in a resolution introduced in the State Senate by Senator Twitty, of Rutherford.

As is may be inferred from the above dispatch that there is really some intention to do this unwise act. We quote what the Raleigh *Register* has to say in explanation of the matter:

The resolution referred to was introduced by Senator Twitty, "by request," and he has just about as much intent to assume the payment of the Special Tax Bonds as the *Register* has; and the people of North Carolina know right well how much intent the *Register* has that way. The people too have made very plain their intent in regard to them.

There are no innocent holders of these bonds. There never was an innocent holder of them; and they will be "innocents;" in the old English sense, who allow the millionaire bankers of New York who now hold these bonds bought on speculation at a cost of two to six cents in the dollar, to unload on them with any idea of making a "good thing" of it. Bear one another's burdens, is a text not intended for such cases as this.

As to the bonds themselves, without going into their history, it may be stated that if there is any obligation anywhere to pay them it rests with the Federal Government. The placing of the bonds on the New York Exchange was earnestly resisted, because clear notice had been given on the part of North Carolina by private citizens, by the public press, by the Treasurer of the State, by the Governor of the State, and by the President of the United States, that the bodies that issued the Special Tax Bonds had no valid, legal existence as representative bodies of the people of North Carolina.

Governor Scales has appointed O. P. Meares Judge of the Inferior Court of New Hanover and Mecklenburg; R. B. Moore, of Wilmington, and Geo. E. Wilson, of Charlotte, solicitors; Messrs. John W. Durham and T. R. Robinson clerks. The appointments have been confirmed by in Senate.

Waynesville is now connected with the outside world by telegraph.

Taxation—In Reply to "J. E. G."

FAYETTEVILLE, March 4, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The attention of the writer has been called to a communication in the OBSERVER of Feb'y 26th, on the subject of "taxation for school purposes:"

It is probable that had "J. E. G." read chap. 157, laws of 1883, entitled "An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Public Graded and Normal Schools for whites," his letter would never have been written.

By section first *nineteen* citizens among whom are some of our most prominent business men are "created a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the "Trustees of the Fayetteville Public Graded and Normal School" with the usual powers belonging to corporations.

Sec. 2. "That all of the power, duties and privileges now devolved upon the school *Committeemen* for whites in said township shall be exercised by said *Trustees*, and said Trustees shall have *full control* over all moneys collected under the general school law of the State, and apportioned to said township for whites."

Sec. 3. Provides for an election upon the petition of the Trustees to the Commissioners, and the amount of tax to be levied is not specified.

All of the officers and a large majority of the members of Board of Trustees, as well as many other citizens, have signed the petition for the tax.

The tax prayed for in the petition will barely be sufficient to run the school for ten months. That the school is inconvenient to some is not denied; but it is their misfortune, as the *law* (and *not* the *Superintendent*) recognized no other white public school in this township.

The Superintendent is the friend of *all* the schools, and he believes, is striving to make them prosperous and useful. Whether the law is *right, fair, just* and *wise*, is a matter which should rest upon those who voted for it and not upon those who are trying to obey it. *Ita lex scripta.*

H. McD. R.

Lt. Gov. Chas. M. Stedman.

A special correspondent of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, writing from Raleigh, after speaking in high terms of Col. Holt, speaker of the House, pays the following compliment to Lt. Gov. Stedman:

But it is no disparagement to him or to any member of either House to say that among them all the chief object of attention and admiration is that able gentleman and superior parliamentarian, Lieut. Gov. Charles M. Stedman. He had made a brilliant and splendid canvass during the last campaign, it is true, and achieved high honors for himself, but how he would acquit himself as President of the Senate was an open question, it being well established that the best speakers and most attractive men are not always the best parliamentarians. That question is no longer in doubt, for in parliamentary tactics, in promptness, skill, and success as President of the Senate, he has had no equal since the war in this State. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, the care, courtesy, impartiality, and efficiency with which he discharges his duties endow him as a gentleman of sure power as a presiding officer, and this is the high estimate he has won for himself by both parties, and by all fair minded men in the General Assembly. He is indeed an ornament of the Senate and an honor to North Carolina. And then he is an honest man, incorruptible, able for any and all emergencies whether in the chair or out of it, and of those broad and extensive views that show he has a heart big enough to embrace all the interests of the people and the best good of the entire State.

BULLER'S LUCKY ESCAPE.—*London, Feb.* 28.—There is an intense feeling of relief throughout England at the now assured safety of Gen. Buller's troops. Special telegrams have been received in London to-night from Mr. Charles Williams, correspondent of the London *Chronicle* which prove that the escape of the British column from annihilation was almost miraculous. The courage of the men, their splendid behavior in time of extreme danger and their perfect discipline were the elements which safely carried Gen. Buller's little army back to Gakdul.

A despatch from Suakim says:—"The activity of the rebels the last two nights has been great and effective. They have succeeded in wrecking three advanced redoubts, and they managed to do this without exploding the mines which the naval brigade and engineers had prepared in each one of them. The rebels removed 300 sand bags and caused much other damage."—*Special to the N. Y. World,*

STATE ITEMS.—W. E. Worth & Co., propose erecting an ice machine and coal storage building in Wilmington.

The Legislature has increased the annual appropriation for the University of North Carolina to $27,500, with a view to establishing the institution on a higher plane. The faculty will be greatly increased. A permanent chair of the science of teaching has been provided for.

The Raleigh Chronicle of the 27th says:

After this issne the *Daily Chronicle* will be merged into the *State Chronicle* (weekly). This step will be taken in order to make the paper better than either daily or weekly has ever before been, and more nearly worthy of the liberal and increasing patronage that they have received.

Rev. Alexander Sinclair died at Salisbury, Md., on Friday last. Mr. Sinclair was once the pastar of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, and married a daughter of Mr. A. B. Davidson.

PITTSBORO RAILROAD CO.—The House passed a bill to charter the Pittsboro Railroad Co., it provides for the construction of a road to some point either on th R. & A. A. L. or the C. F. &. Y. V. Railroad, or the University read.

DEATH OF MR. BROWN.—Mr. John Bright Brown, a gentleman well-known in this city, where he has many friends and relations, died in Clinton yesterday morning, of pneumonia, aged 70 years. He was from Bladen county and had removed to Clinton only a few months ago.—*Review.*

Gen. Grant's physicians pronounce his disease incurable.

NOT TO BE DISCOURAGED.—A meeting of the citizens of Warsaw, Duplin county, was held last night to take into consideration the rebuilding of the Academy building which was recently burned, but we have not learned what was the result of their deliberations. Messrs. W. M. & D. S. Kennedy, the principals of the school, with characteristic energy, have secured another building and commenced the school this morning.—*Review.*

No one can now practice medicine in this State without license from the State Medical Board.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received

AT

GEORE BRANDT'S

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTments of

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED

PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

Feb. 12. 105-tf

NOTICE

To the School Committees and Teachers in the Public Schools of Cumberland County.

AFTER THIS DATE I will not examine applicants for Teacher's certificates except on those days prescribed by law. Private examinations have often proved unsatisfactory, both to applicants and myself, and are objected to by the State Superintendent, Maj. Finger, as disturbing the regularity of the school system. School committees are requested not to employ any teacher who has not a certificate, as the law makes the Superintendent the judge of a teacher's ability and *character*. Teachers have sometimes, after a month's work, failed to get a certificate, and thus lost their pay. No certificates, from this or any other county, will be *renewed*, except upon a public examination. Teachers are notified that on the next examination day I will give a rigid examination on the *History* of N. C., and of the United States as *well* as on the *other* studies prescribed by law. Hereafter my office hours for school purposes will be from 11:30 A. M. until 1 P. M., and teachers and committeemen will greatly oblige me by calling within that time.

Respectfully,
H. McD. ROBINSON.
County Superintendent.

Office 21 Green Street.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-2t

NOTICE

TO FARMERS!

On hand and to arrive:—

1500 Bags Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1000 Bags Zell's Guano.
500 " Stone Acid.
500 " R. & S. High Grade Acid.
10000 " German Kainit.
200 Bbls. and Sacks Flour, all grades.
25 Boxes D. S. Bacon—Sides.
40 Bags Rio Coffee.
25 Barrels Sugar.
40 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
50 Boxes Candy.
50 Boxes Soap.
50 Gross Snuff.

Cheese, Concentrated Lye, Fish, Nails, Glue, Spirit Barrels, &c., &c.

All of which I offer on favorable terms to farmers where satisfactory arrangements can be made.

E. F. MOORE.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 5t

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, as the Executor of the will of John Lindsay, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 3, 1886.

All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

D. McDOUGALD, Exr
of John Lindsay.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 3, 1885. 108-6t

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

jan. 20, 1885 103-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....MARCH 5, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. M. ROSE—Land for sale.
JNO. B. BROADFOOT—For sale.
D. McDUGALD—Executor's notice.
H. C. FISHER—Commissioner's notice.
J. M. WADDILL—Plantation for sale.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Goods for ladies, &c.
THOS. G. HALL—Meeting County Commissioners.

ABOUT TOWN.

MEETING.—Don't forget the Hospital Meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Oliver P. Robinson arrived here from Arkansas on Tuesday.

Among the arrivals at the Fayetteville Hotel Tuesday, we notice that of Major Dunn, the new Superintendent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

Fayetteville was represented at the inauguration by Messrs. J. B. Smith, W. S. Cook and E. J. Hale, Editor of the OBSERVER.

STRAWBERRIES.—The thanks of the OBSERVER are due to Mr. Reuben Jones for a beautiful plate of ripe and luscious strawberries. Although they had come all the way from Florida, they were as fresh and as fine flavored as if just taken from the vines.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND.—The Bennettsville *Sunday Morning Chronicle* says: Some of our young men, since the Fayetteville ball, are thinking of purchasing a thousand mile ticket on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, between this point and Fayetteville.

DIED.—On Monday last the 24 inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Whitted, Bladen county, after an illness of a few days with pneumonia, Belle, youngester daughter of Duncan Cromartie, Esq. Miss Cromartie was a sister of Mrs. D. H. Ray and Mrs. Thomas Sutton, of this place, and was well known and beloved by many here.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.—On Wednesday night, 11th Feb'y, the house of Capt. N. G. Shaw, of South River, Bladen county, was consumed by fire. The family of Mr. Dees were living in the house, and were asleep at the time, and barely escaped with their lives. They lost everything they possessed, except their provisions, which were fortunately in an outhouse. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AN AWFUL FATALITY.—Last week the eldest daughter of Mr. John McClam, who lives about ten miles on the East side of the river, was stricken down with pneumonia, and after two days illness died; his wife died with same disease on Saturday, and he died with it on Sunday. None of them being sick longer than two or three days. His eldest son is also quite ill with pneumonia, and not expected to live.

A CONTEMPLATED EXODUS.—Frequently of late we have heard of bodies of negroes moving away—now they have taken the fever in this section. An old darkey a day or two ago, asked a gentleman if the Normal School in this place had been broken up? If all the little darkies were to be taxed $1.00 per head? If the white people had determined to pay only 15 cents per day for labor? He said all the darkies in 71st township believed it, and it was being used to induce his people to go to Kansas. The gentleman showed him the folly of all these things, but to no purpose. Again, on Saturday a loud talking colored man on the streets in Fayetteville was trying to persuade his associates that to go to Kansas, was the right thing. That the movement was endorsed by their great leader Fred. Douglas.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE F. I. L. I.—At a public meeting of the Independent Company, at their armory Monday night, the prize shot for by this company Feb'y 23d, a set of silver spoons, which were won by Capt. John B. Broadfoot, was gracefully presented to him by Mr. Ben. Huske, who eloquently alluded to the past, present and future of this ancient and honorable command, and in touching words spoke of those who, in days of yore, had taken part in the festivities and amusements of the company; and of many who marching to the scenes of conflict, stood shoulder to shoulder with their comrades where the bullets flew thickest, until wounded unto death, they gave their lives for the land they loved; winding up his remarks with a touching tribute to the memory of those comrades whose remains they had so lately consigned to their last resting place.

REMINICENCE.—The March *Century* has a one of its pieces, Reminescenses of a Yankee soldier, a picture of a pig closely followed by a soldier who was trying to run it through with his bayonet. This soldier evidently was not one of Sherman's bummers, or if he was one of that never to be forgotten band, he had not attained the proficiency in the capture of flesh and fowl that they had acquired by the time of their memorable visit to this place twenty years ago. Many witnesses can be found to the fact that so skilled had these gentry become in the art of picking up such light articles as sheep, pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc., that they seemed to possess the power of paralyzing them. The pig that would only be tolled up with much corn and patience, the chicken that all the negroes and dogs on the plantation could not capture, were an easy and unresisting prey to Sherman's hordes.

PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Smyrna Church, Richmond county, N. C., at 12 o'clock, M., April 1, 1885.

J. P. MCPHERSON, S. C.

DEATH OF JAMES KYLE.—The telegraph announced on Friday morning last the death of this estimable young man, and on Sunday morning his remains arrived here by boat. Mr. Kyle left here only a month or so ago, to renew his work in Georgia, where he has been busily engaged for over a year. From his youth he has been one of our most energetic, active and self-relying young men, and although reared in luxury, no honest work was ever shunned by him; his example in all the duties of life are worthy of imitation. From his youth he has been a firm and consistent member of the Episcopal church, and before its altar on Sunday evening last his body was laid to receive its last sad rites—and here the Independent Company, the Masons, and a large body of citizens assembled to do honor to his memory.

Sundry Observations.

Good morning President Cleaveland.

A new awning is being put up in front of Thornton's.

The brick for Thornton's new store are being hauled.

About thirty-five houses, large and small, are being built in Campbelton.

The alarm Saturday morning was caused by fire catching between the roof and ceiling of the "Branson house." It was put out quickly; little damage done.

Mrs. Cain has had her residence, opposite the Court House, handsomely painted.

It is said that the severe freezes and protracted bad weather of late has done great injury to small grain in this vicinity.

Plant a few seeds of the "Palma Christi" plant, and keep moles out of your gardens.

The Grey Snipe are coming up from the South on their way North. Quite a number have been seen in the marshy spots near here.

Talking with a citizen of Surry county lately, he stated that he used to come to Fayetteville with his father to sell tobacco and buy molasses, salt, dry goods, &c. They rolled the hogsheads of tobacco all the way by horse power. This gentleman is of the opinion that when the C. F. & Y. V. Railway reaches Mt. Airy, much of the trade that now goes to Winston and Salem, from his section, will again come to Fayetteville.

The frame work of Capt. S. C. Rankin's new house, on the "Sundy lot," has been put up.

What is known as the "Archy McKay" place, on the Western plank road, was sold at auction, at the Market House, on Saturday 28th ult. Mr. J. M. Smith, Sr., being the purchaser.

Some time during the year 1860 the locomotive George McNeill was received at the Western railroad shops. Among the machinists at the shops at that time was Mr. G. S. Deming, who went to work on that engine to get it ready to run on the road. He was assisted by a boy by the name of David Jones, (not Capt. Dave.) Soon afterwards Jones left Fayetteville, and has spent the intervening years in various parts of the United States, residing several years in California. Mr. Deming too left the shops soon after that, and only returned to them some months ago. A few days ago Mr. Jones returned to his native place, and went to work at the railroad shops again, and the first piece of work given him was to assist Mr. Deming in breaking up and shipping the George McNeill to a northern junk shop.

ERRATA.—Our type played some old tricks in the advertisement of Messrs. Rose & Leak last week. The public were informed that Spring styles of "Nabby" hats were at Rose & Leak's. As "Nobby" was written, the word, as printed, can only be excused on the plea that the Hats in question were so attractive that all *"felt"* like "Nabbing" them on sight. Further on the many wearers of those fine custom shoes (made especially for R. & L., by Messrs. Clement, Weill & Ball, of Baltimore), were surprised to learn that this old and *enterprising* firm had introduced a *"Dalt"* member into it. As no change has been made in the good quality and stock of the Shoes, the change of name signifies but little. The advertisement was further *marred* by converting the word Nainsook into *Mainsook*, and "all over embroidery" into "and over"; also "Notions" into "Notaries". We make this explanation that Rose & Leak shall not get the name of *mispelling* their advertisement to call more particular attention to it, like the man did who wrote: "For Sail," on a house he wished to dispose of. This, by the way, was not so very far wrong after all, for the purchaser was expected to have the ability to "raise the wind." The *corrected* advertisement appears in this issue.

Testimonial of the County Medical Association.

At a called meeting of the Cumberland County Medical Association, held on the 28th of February, 1885, a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions expressive of the deep grief which has overwhelmed our association in the loss it has sustained by the death of our late venerable companion, Doctor B. W. Robinson.

The following was submitted and unanimously adopted:

The occasion which has assembled us to-day is one of the most melancholy in the annals of our association, and while we see in it the hand of Him who "doeth all thing well," we are also conscious that as time rolls on its troubled stream into the peaceful waters of eternity, it occasionally happens to bear as its burden, some being more valued, more useful, and more beloved than those whom every day life presents to our view, whose loss leaves a void in the community which can not be easily filled up—casts a gloom over those prospects which were brightened by his labors, takes from a fond and devoted people the object of their admiration, their respect and their love, and leaves behind out the memory of his virtues and his usefulness.

Too well and truly have we experienced this in the demise of Dr. Robinson—an event not entirely unlooked for, yet sudden. Death indeed came "as a thief in the night," and left for us all, the echo of admonition—watch! an event bringing sorrow and sadness to all who knew him in private as well as professional life, and making desolate the hearts of so many devoted friends, in whom had centered their confidence for a life time, and on whom so many had depended for relief and comfort.

No eulogy to which we could give utterance, could add to the elevation of character of this truly good man and eminent physician, nor could the expression of our deepest sympathy do more than commingle in that one universal sorrow so deeply felt for such a bereavement, for his eulogy is in the deep grief of his friends. His epitaph is in the written on the enduring affection of his patients, their prayers are the incense around his tomb, their tears the libation over his ashes.

To the grief stricken family we extend our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and assure them that it is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that this association thus publicly recognizes the loss from among its members of our venerable and genial companion; and that our association has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments.

The Secretary will place upon the minutes of the association the above tribute to our deceased brother and co-laborer; and send a copy to the family of the deceased, to the *N. C. Medical Journal*, and to the town papers with a request for its publication.

Public Meeting.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall on Friday morning, Feb'y 27th, 1885, John D. Williams, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. J. A. Hodges requested to act as secretary. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, D. G. McRae, Esq., after a few introductory remarks upon the great loss our town had sustained in the death of Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare suitable resolutions, therefore the chairman appointed the following gentlemen, D. G. McRae, Esq., Dr. Thos. D. Haigh, Samuel J. Hinsdale, John C. Thomson and Warren Prior, who reported through their chairman, D. G. McRae, the following resolutions:

The people of Fayetteville, in general meeting assembled, being duly sensible of the great loss our community has sustained in the death of the late Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson, and desiring to manifest their respect for the memory of the deceased, do

Resolve That in the death of Dr. Robinson, who was a native born citizen of Fayetteville, where he spent the whole of his long and useful life; his profession has lost one of its most eminent members; this community of one its most revered and honored public spirited citizens, and his immediate family connection a warm hearted kinsman and friend.

Resolved, That all places of business be closed and business suspended during the funeral ceremonies, and the Town Marshal be directed to toll the Town bell while the procession is moving.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished the town papers with the request that they publish the same.

In submitting the resolutions Maj. McRae made some appropriate and feeling remarks, and was followed by Dr. J. A. Hodges, Dr. T. D. Haigh and W. A. Guthrie.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Chirman.
J. A. HODGES, Secretary.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the Late Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson.

ARMORY OF FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.

FRIDAY, February 27th, 1885.

At a called meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held in their Armory, the following resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, As it has pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom, to call from his labors on earth, to a higher sphere, Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson, a former officer of this Command, and the present Commander of its Veteran Corps, and whereas, in his long and useful life he was ever ready with words of wisdom to counsel and advise the Company in time of need. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death this Company has lost one of its truest friends and admirers, the the community its most skillful Surgeon and Physician, the sick and afflicted a faithful practitioner. That we come with bowed heads and silent tread to do honor to the memory of him who was full of honors in his profession and ripe with years.

Resolved, That this Company wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the flag be kept at half mast for thirty days.

Resolved That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

W. F. CAMPBELL, Major;
JOHN B. BROADFOOT, Capt.,
ROBERT STRANGE,
A. V. MACLTSBY,
B. F. BEASLEY,
} Committee.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Company, held at its Armory on Monday, March 2d, 1885, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the death, at Saussy, Georgia, of our friend and comrade, James Kyle, and the still heavier loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed, to say, that in regretting his removal from us, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and esteem.

Resolved, That in the death of our comrade, cut down in the vigor of his young manhood, the Independent Company has lost one who was ever prompt and willing to respond to the calls of duty. His friends mourn on that was ever true, and the bereaved family a devoted husband and affectionate son, and a loving brother and kinsman; and we trust that he has been called from the tempting field of life's ills, to serve in the Headquarters of the Great Commander.

Resolved, That we tenderly condole with the family of the deceased, and commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon His servants.

Resolved, That the Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and published in our town papers, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Capt J. C. HUSKE,
Private, H. LUTTERLOH,
Private, H. McD ROBINSON,
Sargeon, H. T. IVY,
} Committee.

Resolutions of Respect.

EMMA PHILLIPS died Feb'y 6, 1885. She was a punctual and interesting member of the Sunday School, and the school desiring to express its interest in her, and sympathy with the mourning ones, appointed the undersigned committee to prepare a suitable minute, therefore be it.

Resolved, 1. That while we mourn the departure of our beloved school-mate, we bow our heads in humble submission to the will of our heavenly Father, having a good hope that her spirit is now at rest in the bosom of Him who said,

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not,
For of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

Resolved, 2. That we will strive to improve this mysterious dispensation of providence, by diligence in our Sabbath-school duties and obedience to Christ, so that we may be ready when the Son of man cometh.

Resolved, 3. That our heart-felt sympathy be tendered to the sorrowing parents and friends, commending them to the tender mercies of Him who said, "I will be with you in the sixth trouble and in the seventh I will not forsake you."

Resolved 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents, also to the Fayetteville OBSERVER, Raleigh *Christian Advocate and Methodist Advance*.

MRS. AREY,
MARY GREEN,
J. M. LAMB,
Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SICKLY CHILDREN MAY BE RESTORED to health and beauty by the use of ten cents' worth of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. Do not let your children be dragged to the grave by worms.

Something for the Baby.

What a terrible affliction about the house is a cross, crying baby! A young man on the very edge of matrimony might easily be frightened from his purpose by having too much of that sort of music at the homes of his married friends. Yet babies cry commonly only when they are sick. One teaspoonful of Parker's Tonic, given the little one, will bring rest and sleep to the baby and all in the house. Only 50 cents, at druggists.

One Feels the Luxury of Benevolence.

Many thousands of the visitors to the great Industrial Exposition at New Orleans view the far-famed Charity Hospital there with delight, feel that they too have a heritage and share in the benevolence by which it is maintained, as The Louisiana State Lottery, contributed in one donation of one million dollars, payable in installments for its maintenance, about which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give any information.

The Beauty of Youth.

No matter how handsome or stalwart a young man may be otherwise, nothing can make up for a partially bald head. Shining tofents are attractive, but a shining poll is not. The cause may be sickness or anything else, yet Parker's Hair Balsam will stop the loss of the hair and start a new growth of glossy and soft hair so quickly as to surprise you—restoring the original color at the same time. Not a dye, not oily, delicately perfumed. Only standard 50c. dressing.

A Note of Warning to Suffering Humanity.

We feel that we would be wanting in the duty we owe to suffering humanity if we did not sound a note of warning in regard to the use of Mercury and other poisonous minerals in the treatment of Blood and Skin Diseases. If the reader could see the horrible suffering, the awful wrecks of human health and happiness, shown by our correspondence with those who have been dosed with these mineral poisons, he would shudder with horror, Arsenic, Mercury, Antimony, and Iodide of Potassium are some of the remedies most ordinarily used for these diseases, and they are all POISON. *Do not take these poisons.* They might dry up your disease for a few days, and with it you will have Mercurial Rheumatism, which may bring you years of torture. The Mercury seems to sink into the bones and the Potash drives the Poison into the system only to lurk there and attack the tender organs of the body, as the lungs, the throat, the nasal organs and stomach. Hundreds of people have been made deaf, and a great many blind, by the use of Mercury and Potash. Mixtures gotten up in imitation of our Specific. A few grains of sugar of lead dropped into a glass of these imitations will cause the poisonos drugs to fall to the bottom, and show the danger of using them. Swift's Specific is entired vegetable, and is the best tonic for delicatelyladies and children and old people in the world.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Georgia.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.:—Gents, I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.
108 3t

DUCK CREEK, N. C., May 8th, 1884.
Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sirs: Mr. A. Rudd, a very responsible customer of mine, gave a half teaspoonful "WORM KILLER" to a child last week and the result was 35 worms. Mr. Daniel Pines used it with still better result: 75 worms from one child: of course my sales will be large. Yours truly, E. S. SMITH.
108 3t

MARRIED.

SCHAFER—CARVER—In this town, on the 5th Feb,. at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. M. Beasly, Mr. EDWARD SCHAFER to Miss MATTIE E. CARVER.

ROBESON—SMITH—At Smithville, in this county, on the 12th of Feb'y, by Rev. D. D. McBryde, assisted by Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., Dr. R. R. ROBESON to Miss SARAH CAMPBELL SMITH.

SHAW—GILLIS—In Cumberland Co., Feb'y 26th, by Rev. D. Fairly, DANIEL A. SHAW to Miss IDA M. GILLIS, youngest daughter of D. B. Gillis, Esq.

DIED.

LINDSAY—In Cumberland county, February 26th, Mr. JOHN LINDSAY, aged about 90 years. He was a native of Jura, Argyleshire Scotland. He possessed, in small degree, those sterling traits of character so common to his countrymen, and which constituted a large element in the formation of the society of this section. His christian character was evinced by no great profession, but rather by an even course of life—like the smooth flowing river. F.

MCLAMB—In Cumberland county, on the 23d of Feb'y, Miss MARY L. MCLAMB, aged 18 years. Also, on the 1st day of March, Mrs. REBECCA C. MCLAMB. Also on the same day, Mr. JONATHAN MCLAMB. Daughter, mother and father. They were all members of the Baptist church.

The funeral services will take place at Lebenon Baptist church on the third Sunday in April.

Biblical Recorder and Fayetteville *Sun* please copy.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	8¼@8½	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11¼	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	30@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATORS—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	1.25@1.35
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6¾
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7¼@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10¼@00
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March—3 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 28¼ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted steady at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—₱ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.09, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

FRANK W. THORNTON

OFFERS

For Ladies,
For Gentlemen,
For Misses,
For Youths,
For Boys,
For Children, and
For Infants,

decidedly the most perfect and complete variety of styles and qualities of

ZIEGLER'S FINE CUSTOM MADE

SHOES,

ever exhibited in North Carolina.

Every pair of these shoes have been made within the last few weeks specially to my order, and are consequently of the latest designs and desirable.

Again I remark that I am the only person here who can obtain these goods direct from the manufactures.

FRANK W. THORNTON.
March 5. 1885. 1t

IN NEW QUARTERS!

I WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT I AM TEMporarily located in the corner store next to the Market, known as KYLE'S corner, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

NEW FRESH GOODS.

My present stock has all been purchased in the last few weeks, and consequently is the most desirable assortment to select from in the city. It comprises everything usually found in a well appointed Dry Goods Store, and an examination of it is solicited.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRANK W. THORNTON.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

FOR SALE AT ROSE & LEAK'S

10,000 yards Pee Dee Plaids.
5000 yards Lake George Sheetings.

☞ Rose & Leak are expecting a large assortment of Jersey Jackets next week. A jersey is always a neat and useful article.

☞ Rose & Leak have received the latest Spring styles in Stiff Brim; Nobby and Soft Hats. If you wish a *stylish* hat, the place to get it is at ROSE & LEAKS.

☞ Rose & Leak continue to sell Clement, Wiell & Ball's celebrated fine custom-made Shoes for ladies. These shoes have no superior in the market. Every pair warranted. Money refunded if satisfaction be not given.

☞ ROSE & LEAK have this week received a large and beautiful stock of Hamburg Nainsook, Swiss and "all over" Embroideries. Also Check Muslins, Cambries and other White Goods. They are receiving daily additions to the stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, such as new Spring Prints, 10-4 Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Notions, Diamond Shirts, &c.

Rose & Leak also call the attention of their customers to the fact that in the next few days they will receive a large lot of Hand-made Gent's Shoes. These Shoes are made by an old and celebrated firm—every pair warranted.

Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

725 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED,

VERY VALUABLE
COTTON, CORN AND GRASS PLANTATION
ON THE C. & D. R. R. AT
SOCIETY HILL, S. C.,
FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE!

Any extension of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. South must make a Junction with C. & D. R. R. on this property. Over 100 acres level land for Town Lots will be at this Junction. The place has paid more than 25 per cent. per annum, clear profits, on price now asked.

Correspondence solicited and inspection of place invited. Call on or address

J. M. WADDILL,
Society Hill,
Darlington Co., S. C.
March 5, 1885. 108-3t

NOTICE.

For Sale.

A LARGE TRACT OF HEAVILY TIMbered, original growth Land in this State, near railroad and water. This is a fine opportunity for saw mill men and turpentine distillers. Reason for selling, owner resides out of the State. Price low and terms moderate. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 5, 1885. 108-4ipd

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF VERY FINE thorough-bred Jersey Red PIGS at $10 per pair. Will be ready for delivery in two weeks.

JNO. B. BROADFOOT.
March 5, 1885. 1t

Commissioner's Notice.

AFTER THIS DATE THE BOARD OF Education will meet on Tuesday after the First Monday in January, April, July and October. School business will not be attended to at any other time.

H. C. FISHER Clerk of Board.
March 5, 1885. 108-4t

Called Meeting of Board of County Commissioners.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Board of County Commissioners, held at the Court House on Friday the 6th March, 1885, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS G. HALL, Chm'n.
March 5, 1885. 1t

MILLINERY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS

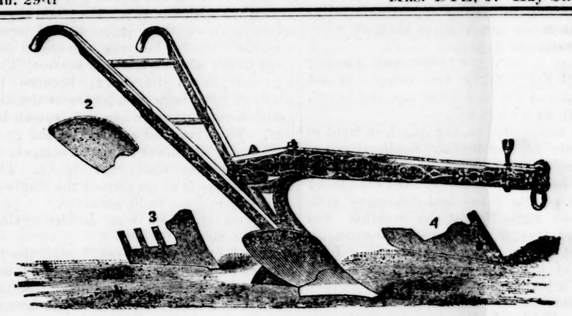
For Cash only.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS, COME AND

Bring the Money!

A NEW SUPPLY OF THOSE
25 Cent HATS; Also 5 and 10 Cent Goods.
Scraps for Crazy Patchwork.

jan. 29-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.



CLIPPER PLOWS.

The Best on the Market.

Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FARMERS TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLOWS, and ask them to call at our store and examine them. We have sold about three hundred of them during the last three years, and have diligently inquired into their merits, and as every one was guaranteed to give satisfaction, in no instance that we know of has one failed to do so, but on the contrary, we are told by scores, "it is the best plow in the world." We feel no hesitation in recommending them to those who have not tried them. Ever since it took the first premium at the Raleigh fair in 1880, in the field trial, in competition with twelve of the leading plows used in the South, the sale has been on the increase, and still continues to improve. We have bought more this season than ever before, because the demand is greater.

We guarantee every one to give perfect satisfaction, so you run no risk in trying one. We think our stock of Plows and Castings will be the largest and most complete in town within one week.

Clipper, Atlas, Stonewall, Farmer's Friend, Leader, New 48, 50, 40, 45, 35—*Plowsky Old Style* 35, 40, 45, 50, *A6, 6E, M6 and* 10 *Plows,*

with complete line of castings for above. Also castings for Watt and Dixie Plows. We also have a full line of Trace Chains, Collars, Harness, Bridles, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c., &c.

Country merchants would do well to see us, or correspond with us before purchasing Plows or Castings elsewhere.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
February 12, 1885. 105 tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS AT McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 98tf

FOR SALE.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK AND DAILY receiving large consignments of various brands of

Fertilizers

and

Fertilizing Chemicals,

among the most prominent brands I suggest:

NAVASSA GUANO, ROYSTER'S ACID PHOSPHATE, CHESAPEAKE GUANO, NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE, ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE, BOYKIN & CARMER'S COMPOSTING CHEMICALS, GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT,

Guranteed 23 to 25 per cent. Potash.

All of which are offered as low as possible. In addition I beg to call attention to my large stock of

GROCERIES, WAGONS,

Plows,

and General Supplies.

I invite your special attention to the merits of the

Tennessee Wagon

and

Boy Dixie Plow.

The one almost indispensable from the other where a reliable Wagon or Plow is desired. While I do not profess to be specially a "Leader" or "Headquarters" in any particular line that I advertise, yet results shew that I am neither slow to appreciate the merits of reliable goods, or behind others in their sales. And such articles as are usually kept in a first class Grocery or Commission House I have always in stock, and will be pleased to see or quote you prices.

Respectfully,

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

NOT AN ADVERTISING DODGE,

BUT

A REALITY.

Intending hereafter to devote my time and attention exclusively to the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,

I offer my large and well selected stock of new and fashionable

DRY GOODS AND SHOES AT COST

and my stock of SHAWLS and CLOAKS at

25 Per Cent. Below Cost.

These goods *must be disposed of*, and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 109tf

WANTED.

A SHOW CASE FOR COUNTER. Apply to B. E. SEDBERRY.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107 2tpd

Some of the Causes of Hard Times.

On the steep bank of a river that has more names than one, and not a hundred leagues from the State capitol, there is what is known in our vernacular as a "country store." In high water the red ripples play around its underpinning and in times of drought the coating of mud left there by the spring floods cracks into queer shaped squares and jagged circles. This store is kept by a silent man; a shaven upper lip, a chin beard and a floral complexion mark him as a specimen of the natives. His burly form warns off provocation; cold grey eyes speak shrewdness, and a contempt for vests, collars and cravats is intimated by their marked absence. He retails what is called "general merchandise," a name quite broad enough to include moist as well as dry goods. He sells for cash only or on approved security, and his goods never leave his store without a sufficient gage.

What a stranger who was passing through the country and stopped to rest himself and his tired horse saw and heard, is what we wish to tell.

He was seated in the porch in front of the store talking to this merchant prince of the neighborhood. The chairs were tilted back and rested against the railing of the porch. They had exhausted politics and agreed that the weather was hot and favorable to crops of all sorts.

Just as the merchant bit off a fresh chaw of tobacco and put the twist back into his breeches pocket, two men emerged from the woods and walked to the store door. Neither had on a coat. Both were barefoot. One carried a rifle on his shoulder, the other toted a small cat squirrel that they had killed. They jerked their heads in a familiar manner, rather than bowed, to the store-keeper.

"Good morning, gentlemen," said he.

"Morning," said they, together.

They stared, not rudely, at the stranger, and sat down on the bench that was at the end of the porch opposite him.

"All your folks well, Squire?" asked the man with the squirrel of the merchant. (Of course he was a Squire; being a Squire expedit s the collection of debts and gives an awful solemnity and power to contracts.)

"It's mighty nigh the hottest day we have had this year," said the man who had laid his rifle across his knees.

"Well, reether," said the merchant in an absent tone.

"Trade good, Squire?" squeaked out the cat squirrel man.

"Ain't been no customers here to-day," he growled.

A silence as solemn as that which falls upon a crowd of hilarious young bucks when a solemn looking track agent comes upon them with a subscription paper, reigned for a few minutes. The quartette sat and chewed and spat. Nothing was heard but the lapping of the waters against the willow bank and the croaking of a rain crow hid in the tree that stood in the edge of the woods.

After a few minutes, low voices were heard in the rear of the store, and presently two men rounded the corner and stood before the musing four. One of the new comers was very fat. He was very red from the exertion of pulling 300 lbs. of human nature up the hill, and he fanned himself as he stopped with a broad, brandless straw hat. He wore a heavy, reddish moustache that gave him a fierce, bull dog expression, and the most innocent young preacher in his first pastorate would never have mistaken him for the G. W. C. T. of a "dry" community. His shirt collar was open, very open, and he simply said as he nodded at the party, "hot!"

"Have a seat?" said the Squire.

"Believe I will," he said, as he took the Squire's chair, who went back into the store room to fetch another.

His companion was a small freckled-faced, weavil-eaten, washed out looking man with red hair, no sign of a beard, with big hands, with little islands of perspiration standing about on them. He carried the poles and had on a live oak withe one poor little mud cat. Nobody asked him to have a seat, but he gravitated over to the cat-squirrel man, took a seat by him on the bench, looked at him and grinned.

"Good fishing about here?" asked the stranger.

"Nothing like it was before the war," said the corpulent hot man. (He had been an overseer and dated everything from the war.) "I've caught cats as big as dogs down at the 'Ferry Hole.'"

The stranger looked surprised, the huntsmen looked incredulous, the merchant didn't look at all, and the little man gave a grin of satisfaction over his inward joy of not having to lug such cats.

The man with the rifle said that all the squirrels seemed to be cats since the "last fresh." Same thing with the fish said the grum old 300 pounder, and thereupon all relapsed into a state of profound meditation on the subject of cats.

Among men of real genius there is a free-masonry in finding out each other's thoughts that is only equalled by the intuition that leads a man who wants a drink to divine a similar disposition in men who are addicted to and fond of the "juice of the grains."

Without looking up, the man who was now deeply absorbed in toying with the long, graceful tail of the dead squirrel, said in a voice of emotion that would have stirred the breast of a stoic:

"I wish somebody would treat to a level quart."

Nobody responded, nobody moved a muscle—not even a nerve quivered. They stood it like men—who did not intend to treat, but who languished to be treated.

It is due to the strict veracity of this story to state circumstantially that the store-keeper didn't stir. He wasn't that sort of a person. His breast may have stirred, for no man know's what in a man's breast at such times, but it is a matter of fact that no other portion of his body did. The shuffling of his feet would have been a grateful sound to these thirsty toilers.

"Let's pitch for it," said the taury-headed man, as he laid down his cat in the sun, vanished around the corner of the store and returned with four horse shoes that had been cast by the original wearers, but were kept bright as a train dollar by constant use in a game called "Quoits" or Quates, as these simple citizens call it, much in fashion in that section of the country. Without saying a word he stepped off and staked the distance, drove down the megs, with a stone, and cut with a barlow some slender twigs which he trimmed into various unequal lengths to be used as measuring rods.

The fat man and the two huntsmen arose, stretched themselves, and went to the manly sport with eager determination. Without agreement the two huntsmen went to one meg and the couple of fishermen stood at the other.

The man with the rifle took up a shingle that was lying near at hand and spit on one side of it.

"Wet or dry?" said he, as he tossed it up.

"Wet," said the fat man before the shingle fell to the ground.

The wet side was uppermost and he had the go.

The old-time racers or boys at marbles never strove harder to win than did those worthy sons of toil. They lost their lassitude, they were full of energy, their eyes were alive with interest. They laid themselves down on their stomachs and measured the distance between the quoits and megs to see which quoit was nearest. The fat man didn't lie down, because he wouldn't have been much nearer the disputed distance than when he was on his feet. They laughed and smiled and grinned, and truthfulness to detail compels us to say that they used very big d's. The good old words of sin formed the staple of their expressions, to be accurate.

At last the game was decided against the huntsmen.

"Pitch off between you," said the fat man as he walked back to the porch and sat down. Thus narrowed down, the last game was a short one. Fortune favored the meek squirrel-toter, and the man with the riffle was put in for the wished-for quart.

With a satisfied expression, who whole party resumed their seats, with the exception of the man who owned the rifle. He took it into his hand and walked leisurely into the store. The merchant followed him, and they remained there in deep communion for a long while. The stranger thought it all very curious. The three gamesters turned restlessly in their seats and made uneasy jokes about their absent friend. At last he returned with an aged and battered quart pot level full. He didn't bring the riffle back with him. The merchant sauntered out and resumed his seat. The man with the quart pot handed it to the stanger, who courteously declined. He then took a long, strong pull at it himself, smacked his lips in attestation of its good qualities, and passed it to the cat squirrel man, who passed it to the fat man, who passed it to the little man, who was giving grins of enormous size and easy of interpretation. He handed it to the merchant, who, rather than discredit his own liquor, took a sturdy swig at it.

Conversation had been a luxury up to this point, which these economical people had not been able to indulge themselves in. It now became a necessity, and spontaneous.

"How is your wife got?" asked the fat man of the man who now had only an equitable title to the rifle.

"She's mighty poorly yet," he answered, "the children has all been down with chills and fever, and what with nursing them and that last child o' her'n she ain't been able to do much since the spring."

"Thank God, I ain't got no brats to get sick," said the fat man, who was an old bachelor. "Pass around the sperits." It passed around the entire circle, only making a break at the stranger, once again, twice, thrice. The man who treated had the last pull at it, and he saw the bronzed bottom very plainly before he took the measure down. In the short spaces that elapsed between these rounds various little scraps of domestic history had been related. The man with the cat squirrel had lately lost his wife, but his sister was taking care of his children, and she was a monstrous managing woman, but she and the children had been ailing, and not much able to chop cotton this season. The little man had lately been married to a girl very much his superior in stature as in all other respects, and he was severely twitted about a report in the neighborhood that she had spanked him for not being as industrious as the average man is expected by exacting women to be.

Now that the heavy and important business of the day had been transacted, the conversation took a serious bent quite in keeping with it.

Agriculture became the leading topic of talk, with the labor system and national finances as flankers.

The stranger listened in awe as each husbandman foretold the certain destruction and wretched condition of his crops of all sorts. The wheat was awful thin and had the rust. Oats hadn't turned what was expected. Somehow or other the stand of cotton was bad, and what there was of it was overrun with grass. The corn was yellow and twisted and wasn't going to turn out anything and the tobacco plants had been nearly all eaten up by the flies. These were some of the ailments of the crops, and the merchant, who it was said in the neighborhood had mortages on their little farms and crops, encouraged the depressing conversation by quiet questions. At last the fat bachelor asked, after an ominous pause, "What in the h—l is the matter with the country, anyhow?"

The little man grinned, as much as to say that he knew, but his wife had warned him against telling, and he had no idea of disobeying her. Receiving no other response he was forced to answer his own question. Said he, slapping his fat leg his chubby hand to give emphasis to and to applaud his own wisdom, "What the country needs is more money, more money." The assent to this great need was unanimous; and, continued he, "more'n that, this country ain't never going to git right until the d—n niggers go to work."

About this no one of the party except the stranger, entertained a shadow of doubt, and they made bold so to express themselves. Having solved these two problems that have rested so grievously on the minds of our poorly paid statesmen, the orator grew dumb.

"Couldn't the old rifle stand for another quart, 'Squire?" asked its former proprietor.

"I think she can," said the Squire. He brought it. They all drank it except the stranger.

When the sun was burnishing the river's breast, and the shadows were growing long, the stranger mounted his horse and rode away, and as he rode the sun went down and the gloaming closed in about him. He thought of the men he had left drinking, and for the life of him he could not help taking a different view of the causes of the hard times from those that they had laid down with such gravity and expressed with so much emphasis.

PETER M. WILSON.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.—Two weeks ago some hope was entertained that Gordon had not been killed, after all. Out of all the conflicting accounts which have reached the public since, the following is a practical illustration of the situation, whose meaning cannot be doubted.

Says a London dispatch of the 20th.

Gen. Buller, who began his retreat from Gubat several days ago was compelled to halt at Abu Klea Wells and intrench his troops in position there in order to safely defend himself against El Mahdi's men, who are gathered in large numbers on his line of retreat, and are continually menacing the British forces. A special dispatch indicates that Gen. Wolseley will have to send strong reinforcements to Gen. Buller, if the latter is to be rescued from the perilous position.

Grave fears are entertained in some quarters here that Gen. Buller may meet the fate of Gordon unless he is speedily succored.

The government has called out the military and suspended the transfer of officers from the regular army to the reserves.

This action has created profound sentiment and a general feeling of alarm respecting the safety of not only the forces under Gen. Buller, but also those under Gens. Wolseley and Brackenbury. The opinion is widespread that the War Office has received more startling information from Gen. Wolseley than is conveyed in the telegram in relation to Gen. Buller being hemmed in at Abu Klea Wells.

A "PREVENTIVE" TARIFF.—The Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, says the New York *Times*, is following with great energy and success the plan of public discussion of the tariff by manufactures. It has had a ship builder from Delaware and a hardware maker from Connecticut to show how the tariff oppresses their industries; and on Friday it has an address from a Lynn shoe manufacturer, Mr. Howard M. Newhall. This gentleman hit upon a new and very happy term to describe the effect of the tariff on the materials of his trade. "It ought not be called protection," he said; "it is a case of preventio.." He confirmed the opinion of Mr. Sargent that the cheapest labor was by no means the lowest paid labor. The German workman does in 11 hours only three-fourths as much work as the American does in 10 hours. That is to say his efficiency measured by quantity alone is only 68 per cent. of the American's. But measured by quality it is very much less than that. The American manufacturer, however, loses all of this advantage when he seeks a foreign market because of the duty on his materials. He is shut up to the home market, and yet the factories of the United States can make in eight months all the shoes the home market can take in a year. Mr. Newhall is quite right in saying that it is a "case of prevention."

PRICE OF WINDOWS IN WASHINGTON. An idea of the public desire to witness the parade on inauguration day is shown in the extraordinary prices asked and contracted to be given for windows on Pennsylvania avenue. In not a few instances as much as $50 has been obtained for a window, which will not accommodate more than four persons, and it seems that no sum less than $10 is asked for a window, however small. Some of the owners of buildings on Pennsylvania avenue actually gave notice to leave to tenants in the upper stories, expecting to realize more for the rent of the windows for the single day of the inauguration than from several months regular occupancy. The public stands on Pennsylvania avenue, it is estimated, will accommodate at least seven thousand persons, for all of whom seats are required to be provided at an expense not exceeding $1 each. Many, however, prefer to pay the exorbitant window rates than trust to the weather probabilities.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

MASTER AND SLAVE—SOME FOOD FOR THOUGHT.—For some time there has lived at the farm as one of the county's wards an old negro man named Lewis Cline. Before the war he was a favorite slave of Major William Cline, then one of the leading citizens of our county, prominent as a business man, as a man of standing and character and as Mayor of Griffin. In the march of events this fine old gentleman, through many misfortunes, became reduced to poverty and finally became, a few weeks since, an inmate of the farm, where he will peacefully end his useful and eventful life. No sooner had the old major settled in his quarters than old Lewis, true to the instincts of the faithful servant, put his nearly worn out old body at his former master's service and ministers to his every want with touching kindness and fidelity.—*Griffin (Ga.,) News.*

CONCERNING AGRICULTURE.—Hamliton McMillan, Esq., one of the Representatives from Robeson in the House, has introduced a bill to create an agricultural Commission. It is to establish a Commission to be composed of ten farmers, to be appointed from each Congressional District, who are to be paid as the members of the Legislature. They are to meet at Raleigh, in September, to consider the farming situation, and the sheep industry, and to report to the Legislature two years hence.

CONFEDERATE REUNION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR VANCE.—The annual reunion of the Maryland Line (Confederate) was held in the Concert hall of the academy of music. Hon. Z. B. Vance delivered an address on the "Last days of the war in North Carolina." The hall was crowded and among those present were Hon. Ellis, of Louisiana, Hon. R. T. Bennett, of North Carolina, and Col. Broadhead, of Missouri. A banquet followed in which two hundred persons participated.

GEN. STEWART DIES OF WOUNDS.—A dispatch from Korti brings the sad intelligence of the death of Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, who was wounded at Zereba fight on Jan. 19. His death occurred Feb. 16, at Gakdul wells, where the wounded were brought from Gubat. His death, the dispatch adds, has cast a profound gloom over the whole army.

A Portrait of a Drummer.

The drummers are among the most vigorous, handsome and useful portions of the West. They keep up the hotels and now they are keeping up the skating rinks. What the coachman is to New York and the ardent young girl, the drummer is to embryo Western society. He makes his appearance like a comedian or tragedian, he has the best roller skates, his instincts are social, beauty never frightens him away. All day he addresses himself to getting on the inside of the local tradesman and that night he addresses himself to the tradesman's sisters and aunts. You can see them, it is said, tumbling off a railroad train at some station and immediately collaring the hackman or the ticket agent there and demanding: "Have you got a skating rink in this town?" "No." Then before the astonished resident comprehends the question the drummers are all back on the train again, moving for the next town, where there is a skating rink and social openings.

He must be a pretty smart and bright-minded and well-behaved citizen in a town not to find some time or other his most dreaded rival in the drummer. The drummer is particular about his attire. He weavers, if not an expensive scarf-pin, a very tasteful and stunning one; his scarf is of the best colors and at once strikes the young resident woman with his superior knowledge of decoration He wears a ring on his finger; sometimes of prime material; again, inexpensive but bewildering. He keeps his nails moderately long and exceptionally clean in a bituminous coal country. He only has to dive into his trunks and wear his own samples to cut out the best dressed man in the community he visits. He is a splendid packer of a trunk and his trunks are stupendous. Perhaps he has put away in them little artitles to make presents of when he has made a mash at the skating rink. He has a puotograph of the latest actress or a small chromo containing the latest joke.

If he is not an educated man he is informed especially on things of local interest. If there is a celebrated beauty in the town, or a late scandal case, or a high-class defalcation, he delights the young woman whom he meets at the rink with the fineness of his criticism and his parallel readings. He always shaves beautifully and waxes his moustache, unless he wears a full beard, when he is absolutely formidable. Undeterred in business, he is invincible in insinuation and sentiment If he is a small man he has a twinkle about him which makes him look six feet high. If he is a big man he has a softness which brings him down to the eye-lashes and nose of the local coquette. He is no snob and no respecter of persons, and therefore never impresses anybody as putting on airs; yet bores avoid him and high respectability, at first shrinking from him, is finally conquered by his good nature and worldly sense.—*Cincinnati Enquirier*

"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER."—It was a good day for North Carolina when the Scotch and the Scotch Irish turned their faces this way. No better citizens have lived in any State, and none have done more for the support of morality, religion and learning.

The children follow in the fathers' footsteps. There are many men of Scotch or Scotch-Irish blood in the House, and they were earnest supporters of the University Bill last week. Among them were five "Macs," and it did good to the heart of a by-stander who was born and had passed the better part of his life in the sand-hills of the Upper Cape Fear, to hear "aye" from every mother's son of them on every vote to help the bill, "no" to every proposition to dwarf or embarrass it. The House roll runs McClelland, McGee, McMillan, McNeill, McRae, and they seem to have remembered the war-cry of their fathers, "Highlanders! shoulder to shoulder!"—*Raiegh Register.*

PINE SHAW MATTING.—"Yesterday a reporter had the satisfaction of seeing some matting made from the pine straw of the eastern forests. The straw was prepared by the Acme Manufacturing Co., near Wilmington, into a good strong fibre, which was woven into a matting similar to the cocoa matting at some Northern factory. The matting has a pleasant fragrance and, it is thought, a healthful influence, for every product of the pine tree is healing to the lungs and heathful in its effects. This class of goods, it is thought, would be an excellent article for halls, stairways, offices and public buildings, including also railway cars. As it is the beginning of a new industry, every success is wished for it.—*News and Observer.*

ONE THING NECESSARY.—General Judson Kilpatrick used to relate the following of himself: "Soon after the announcement in the newspapers that he had been appointed Minister to Chili, he was met by an old lady who had known him from childhood, and to whose bucolic mind the General's large way of stating things had sometimes seemed like exaggeration. 'Wall, Jud,' she said, 'I hear you have been called to the ministry. Glad to hear it. You'll make a real good preacher; but (solemnly), Jud, you must stop your lying.'"—*Army and Navy Journal.*

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Mr. J. T. Proctor, of Santa Rosa, California, vouches for the truth of the statement that a single red-wood tree furnished all the timber for one of the largest churches in that State, and sixty thousand shingles besides.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Well North Carolina can do almost equally as well. There is a church near Waynesville, in Haywood county, built entirely from one tree, with sufficient material left to make the pews and erect a fence around the building.—*Era.*

AND IT MIGHT PAY HERE.—The proprietor of a herd of Jersey cows near Atlanta, Ga., sells all the butter he can make at 40 cents a pound, and the milk after the butter has been extracted at 40 cents a gallon. There is a fortune awaiting any man who will supply the Charleston market with similar goods at reasonable prices.—*News and Courier.*

Is not the experiment worth trying here.

Jay Gould and family who are on a cruise in their yatcht, Atlanta, said to be the finest yatcht ever built, spent a couple of hours in Wilmington Friday.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:34 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Administrators' Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Harnett County, we will, on Saturday, Feb'y 28th, 1885, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of the late Arch'd McKay, situate on Little Cross Creek, about three to four miles north-west of Fayetteville, containing about 500 acres, be it more or less.

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON,
Jan.'30, 1885-tf Adm'rs of Arch'd McKay

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 80tf

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Fayetteville (N. C.) Nursery.
Feb 5, 1885 104-tf

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LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

R. S. HUSKE, Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

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Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

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THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

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D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner"; brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

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H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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JAS. D. McNEILL.
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